

Kansas Preservation

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REAL PLACES. REAL STORIES.



A Tale of Two Bridges

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Newsletter of the Cultural
Resources Division
Kansas Historical Society

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2008 KATP Field School

KANSAS PRESERVATION

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A New Look for a New Year

Long-time readers will notice a new look for our award-winning, bimonthly newsletter. With this first issue of 2008, we are proud to introduce full color and a new cover and layout design by our graphic designer, Linda Kunkle Park.

We are excited about 2008, which will mark the 30th year of publication for *Kansas Preservation*. The first issue debuted in Autumn 1978 (sure to be worth a fortune today on eBay) and featured four fact-filled pages. The mission statement, found on page 2, stated: "The purpose of this quarterly publication is to provide information on techniques, planning programs, projects, and related subjects to assist Kansans in taking best advantage of their historic resources. We hope to encourage the preservation and continuing use of the state's architectural, historic, and cultural resources." This purpose remains true today, although we have since added archeological resources to the list and increased our publication frequency. The first issue reported that the office had been renamed the Historic Preservation Department (previously known as Historic Sites Survey office). Otherwise the topics were not dissimilar from today with articles on the Historic Sites Board of Review, the rehabilitation tax credit for National Register-listed commercial buildings, energy conservation in historic buildings, and announcements for both a grant workshop and the preservation conference held in Manhattan that year.

In 2008 we are eagerly anticipating the results of our statewide barn survey, which will be completed later this spring. We are also looking forward to launching our next survey project, Roadside Kansas, which will encompass historic tourist courts, motels, gas stations, diners, signage, and other transportation-related architecture. We are most grateful to the state legislature for its support of preservation. This issue includes an article on a new program created by the legislature, the Partnership Historic Sites Tax Credit, which further enhances the financial incentives available for preservation in Kansas.

Planning is underway for the 2008 state preservation conference to be held April 24-26 in Hutchinson. This year's conference will focus on "green" rehabilitation practices for historic buildings and architecture from the "recent past." We hope to see you there.

Deputy SHPO, Editor

A Tale of Two Bridges

Julie Weisgerber, CLG/Review & Compliance and
Patrick Zollner, Division Director & Deputy SHPO



On November 4, 2007, the citizens of Chase County celebrated with a ribbon-cutting ceremony to mark the grand reopening of the historic Cottonwood River Bridge to pedestrian and bicycle traffic upon completion of a more than \$400,000 restoration project partially funded by the Kansas Department of Transportation's (KDOT) Transportation Enhancement (TE) Program. Located at the north end of Main Street in Cottonwood Falls, the bridge was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 2, 1985.

Saved

The Cottonwood River Bridge is a triple-filled spandrel arch bridge constructed by the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company in 1914 to replace a c. 1870 bowstring arch truss bridge. The total cost, including retaining walls and fill, was approximately \$20,000. According to the National Register nomination, the bridge consists of a series of reinforced concrete arch rings that spring from and are disposed between the abutments and piers. Reinforced concrete spandrel walls rise from each side of the arch ring and are used to retain the earthen fill that loads the arch. This earthen "loading" allows for even distribution of the live loads and helps to strengthen the arch. The nomination lists the bridge as 207 feet long; however, the two local newspapers during the time of

construction both state the bridge length as 190 feet. This discrepancy may be explained by the fact that the three arches span 190 feet with the approaches accounting for the additional length. The roadway measures 34 feet curb to curb and, according to the August 14, 1913, edition of the *Strong City News-Courant*, was designed for an “18 foot wagon road, a 10 foot way for the street car and a six foot passageway for pedestrians.” Since the width of the arches is only 21 feet, the roadway is cantilevered by the use of brackets. According to the August 21, 1913, *Chase County Leader*, the “new bridge will be 30 feet longer, twice as wide, and four or five feet higher” than the original bowstring arch bridge. The bridge also featured six large electric lights mounted on pedestals on either side of the bridge serving as a “white way” leading into Cottonwood Falls. The bridge railings were adorned with decorative concrete turned balusters.

The contractor for the bridge construction, F. L. Rice of Kansas City, Kansas, was quoted in the August 27, 1914, *Leader* saying the bridge “will be one of the best bridges of its size and it will be neat and artistic in appearance as well.” According to the December 24, 1914, issue of the *Chase County Leader*, the bridge was formally accepted by the county commissioners on December 17, 1914.

The Cottonwood River Bridge served as part of the original U.S. 50 before it was moved and was then utilized by K-177 before the bypass and new bridge were built in the mid-1970s. The Cottonwood River Bridge was then closed to automobile

traffic and became a pedestrian and fishing bridge. Over the years the bridge suffered damage to the foundation and concrete piers from large logjams hitting the piers. Other problems included deteriorated and unstable decorative railings. Most of the western side railings had collapsed, and that side of the bridge was fenced off. By October 1989 the bridge was declared structurally unsound and was later completely closed.

The Chase County Community Connection Trail Coalition organized in August 2003 with the goal of restoring the bridge and establishing a walking and bicycle trail to connect Cottonwood Falls, Strong City, and the Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve. In November 2004 the group submitted a TE grant application to KDOT requesting 80 percent of the cost for the first phase of the project, which included the bridge restoration and establishment of the pathway from downtown Cottonwood Falls to Bates Grove Riverfront Park on the north side of the river. The project was approved for funding in May 2005, and construction began in 2006. The most visible component of the bridge restoration was the repair and replacement of the cantilevered bridge deck and railings. Less noticeable are the structural repairs made to the deteriorated concrete arches and retaining walls. The project also included the installation of new lights and poles at the locations of the originals. The bridge now has a rated load capacity of 15 tons and can accommodate limited access by maintenance vehicles.

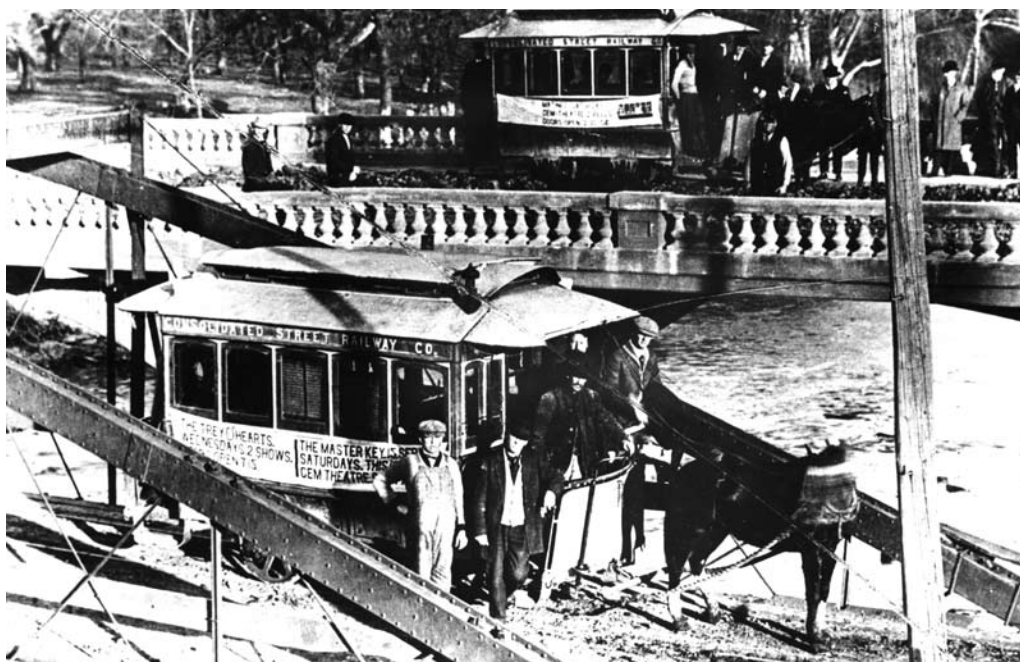
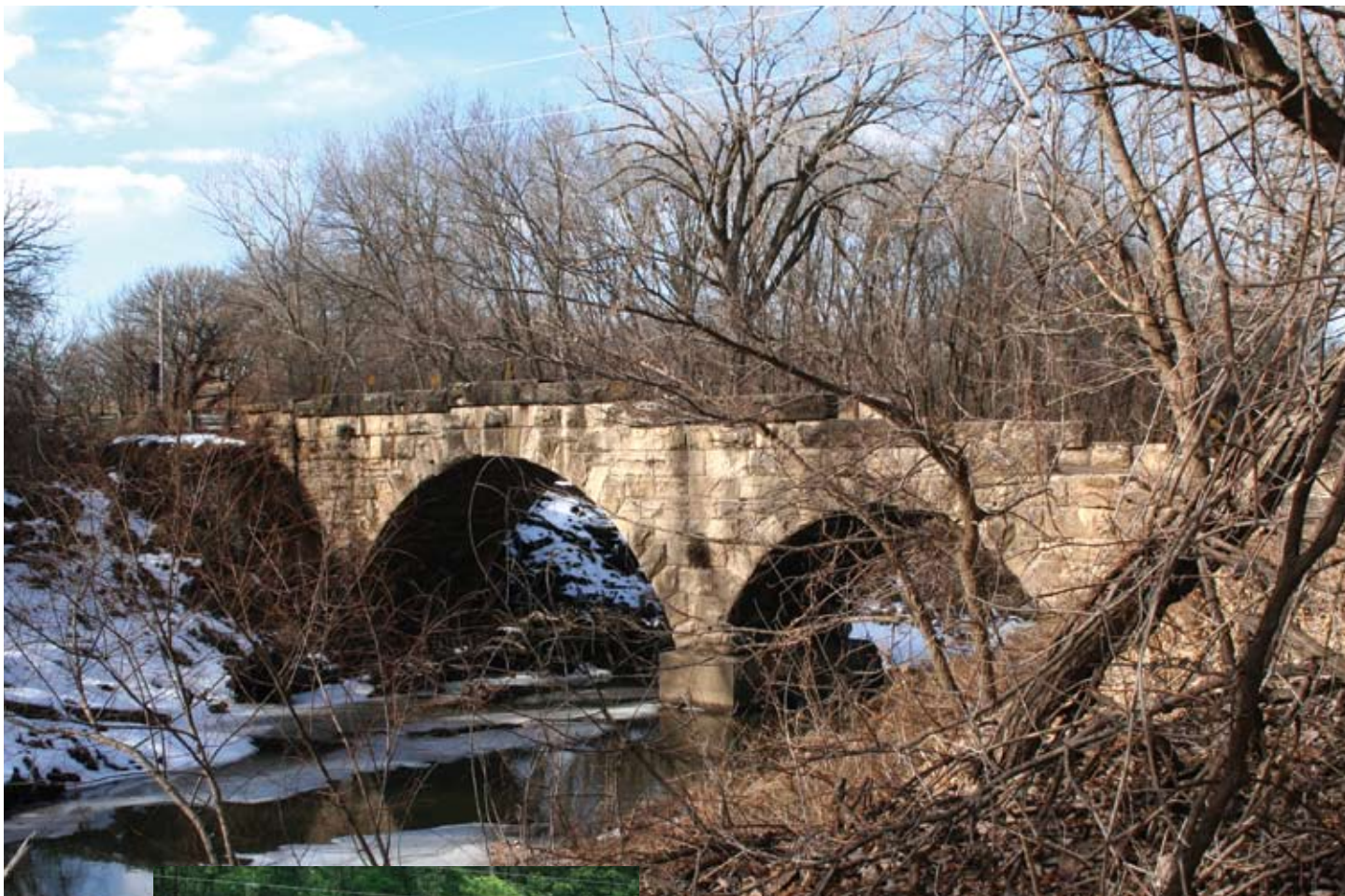


Photo from December 1914. The Consolidated Street Railway served Cottonwood Falls and Strong City from 1886 – 1919. Said to be Kansas’ shortest interurban railway at two miles long, the horse-drawn line was never electrified and survived more than 30 years without substantial change but failed within 18 months after being converted to a modern car line.



The Chase County Highway Department is moving toward demolishing the Diamond Creek Bridge located just west of Strong City due to damage sustained by flooding from the May 2007 storms that caused so much destruction throughout Kansas.

Endangered

The Diamond Creek Bridge is a double stone arch bridge that is somewhat unusual in that the arches are of different span lengths. This is a result of the creek being surrounded by flat land on the east side, and a slight hill on the west. The *Chase County Leader* reported on October 22, 1896: "In the matter of the Diamond Creek bridge the county commissioners have ordered that there be two

arches, one 45 feet and the other 30. The former on the west side and the latter on the east."

The different spans are not technically complex, provided the thrust of the larger arch at its springing points is contained sufficiently by the smaller arch. And indeed this sufficiency is not the root of the problem that places
(Continued on page 6)

A Tale of Two Bridges

Continued from page 5

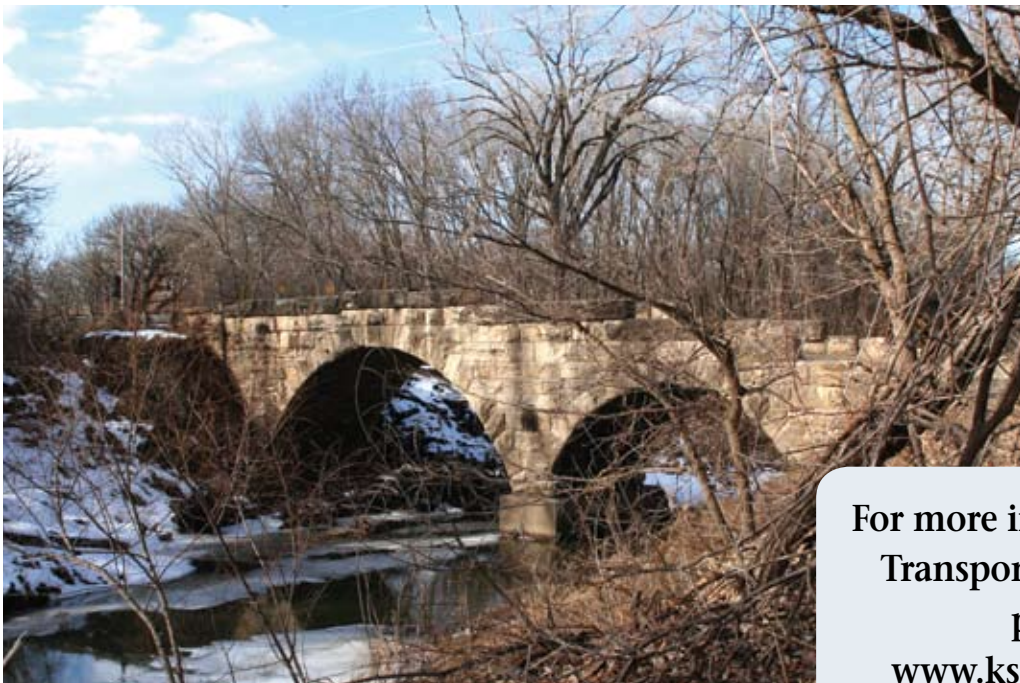
the bridge in peril today. Unfortunately, since the bridge's construction in 1900 the surrounding creek bed and neighboring farm fields have filled in with trees and other shrubs. When heavy rains swell the creek, tree branches and full trunks are swept away and carried to the bridge, where they are then halted from flowing downstream by the center stone pier that supports the arches. This results in the flooding of the bridge and the east embankment.

Each time the bridge flooded, new ideas of how to clear the debris were tested. The most popular was leaving the trees in place and setting them on fire in order to break them up and move them further downstream. Over time, the heat from these fires has resulted in severe deterioration of several of the stone blocks. The May 2007 flooding topped the bridge deck and shifted the northwest corner of the bridge, creating a crack in the west end of the roadway surface. The bridge is also missing some of the stone blocks that form the solid bridge railing.

When the flooding subsided, representatives from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) toured the bridge. The SHPO determined that the bridge is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended repairing the damage from the spring flood.

FEMA pledged nearly \$15,000 to repair the bridge to its pre-flood condition. This would include resetting 10 of the deck stones that were misaligned, replacing 10 of the stones that were damaged, re-pointing the northwest quadrant of the bridge, and replacing the compact fill surrounding the bridge.

In November 2007 the Chase County Commission, citing insufficient funding from FEMA to fully restore the bridge and the recurring problem of debris each time the creek floods, voted to demolish the bridge and construct a low water crossing there instead. Since funding has yet to be secured for the new low water crossing, the SHPO is continuing to work with the county through the Section 106 process to explore alternatives to the demolition, such as leaving the historic bridge in place for pedestrian use and constructing the new low water crossing adjacent to the historic bridge. In addition to the FEMA funds, the bridge is eligible to apply for the same Transportation Enhancement program funds used to restore the Cottonwood River Bridge. If the Diamond Creek Bridge is listed in the state or National Register of Historic Places, the county would also be eligible to apply to the Heritage Trust Fund, a competitive matching grant program that awards up to \$90,000 for restoration projects.



Built c. 1986, the Diamond Creek Bridge features different length arches to accomodate the change in elevation.

**For more information on KDOT's
Transportation Enhancement
program visit
www.ksdot.org/localgov.asp**

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

by Sarah Martin
National Register Coordinator

The National Register of Historic Places is the country's official list of historically significant properties. Kansans can feel proud to have a large and growing representation of these tangible links to our past. Listing in the National Register can qualify a property for financial incentives such as rehabilitation grants and tax credits.

Besse Hotel – Pittsburg, Crawford County

The Besse Hotel, built in 1926, is a 12-story fireproof concrete structure located at 121 East 4th Street in downtown Pittsburg. It is being nominated to the National Register for its architectural and historical significance as a grand early-20th century hotel constructed in a small southeast Kansas city. The hotel was the vision of several prominent local businessmen who believed the project would promote the prosperity and civic pride in the growing southeast Kansas community. When outside developers did not materialize to fund the project, the local citizenry rallied to purchase the site and to fund construction of what remains Pittsburg's tallest commercial building. The design by architects W. T. Schmitt and Hawk & Parr of Oklahoma City utilized a

traditional three-part building form, popular Late Gothic Revival architectural ornamentation, and a modern ziggurat massing. They also provided the Besse Hotel with the latest technologies for life safety and visitor convenience, such as a fireproof reinforced concrete structure and private baths in each room. The Besse Hotel closed in 1979. It is being rehabilitated for use as an apartment dwelling.

The 12-story Besse Hotel is Pittsburg's tallest commercial building.

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review held its regular quarterly meeting at the Kansas Historical Society in Topeka on December 1, 2007. The board recommended the addition of 13 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These nominations will be forwarded to the office of the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C., to be evaluated by their professional staff. If they concur with the board's findings, the properties will be included in the National Register. The board also approved the addition of three listings to the Register of Historic Kansas Places and three National Register multiple property documentation forms, which provide historic context for similar properties and streamline the nomination process for future National Register listings. The following pages include summaries of the nominated properties and multiple property documentation forms.

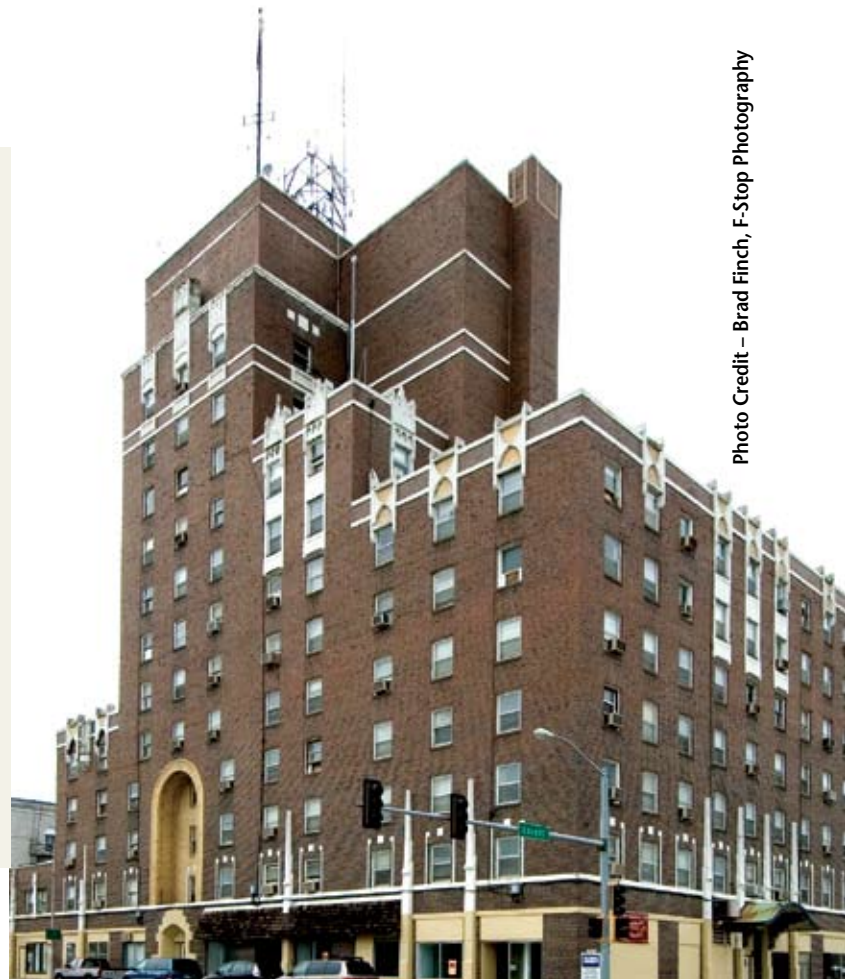


Photo Credit – Brad Finch, F-Stop Photography

North Topeka Avenue Apartments Historic District – Wichita, Sedgwick County

Built within a span of four years from 1926 – 1929, this cluster of four apartment buildings at 625, 630, 631, and 632 N. Topeka Avenue shares common features of design and construction. The buildings are being nominated to the National Register for their architectural significance and for their reflection of popular trends in multifamily housing seen in Wichita and nationwide during this period. All are rectangular in plan and two or three stories in height with brick-clad exteriors and flat roofs with modest parapets. While the buildings illustrate vernacular interpretations of Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Art Deco architecture applied to multifamily buildings, their form and materials also share many traits with “tapestry brick” commercial blocks constructed during the 1920s. One of the buildings is a stacked flats apartment building with a single residence on each floor. The other three buildings are conventional low-rise apartment buildings that house between 15 and 24 residential units organized around a double-loaded corridor. The vaguely commercial-style brick façades and their uniform setback from the street distinguish them from the single-family homes that dominate the blocks in the immediate vicinity. From the late 1920s, when these buildings were constructed, through the start of World War II, the apartments housed a mix of single men, single women, and married couples who worked a variety of jobs. Tenants tended not to live in the buildings for any length of time, and the apartments experienced especially high turnover in the early 1930s.

Ablah House – Wichita, Sedgwick County

The Streamline Moderne-style double residence located at 102-104 Pinecrest Avenue is being nominated to the National Register for its unique architectural design and for its association with a prominent Wichita family – the Ablahs. As young boys, Lebanese brothers Fauzie (Frank) and Hafiz (Harvey) Ablah immigrated to the United States by way of Canada in 1907 with their parents and siblings. The family first located on the west side of Wichita among other Lebanese immigrant families. Their



632 North Topeka, Wichita, is included in the North Topeka Avenue Apartments Historic District.

father Jabbour worked as a peddler, as did many of the approximately 30 Middle Eastern immigrant families in Wichita. Gradually, many of them developed storefront retail businesses. In 1911 Jabbour broke from the tradition of clustered ethnic settlement and moved his family east across the Arkansas River to open Ablah Dry Goods, Clothing, and Fancy Work on East Douglas Avenue. This move marked the beginning of a 60-year family business that Frank and Harvey would carry on and that would have a significant effect on Wichita. Having experienced financial success and desiring a larger residence for their growing families, the brothers built the unique double residence on Pinecrest Avenue. Although prevalent in commercial and public buildings, this style is uncommon in Wichita residential neighborhoods. The flat-roofed dual residence is situated on a corner lot and is built in two intersecting units on a plan that is neither L- nor U-shaped. Smooth surfaces and horizontality typify the Streamline Moderne style. The Ablah residence achieves this in an unusual way in that the ground floor wall surface is variegated brick, but the upper façade is clad in metal sheeting and painted with silica textured paint. The Ablah family owned this property until 1996.

Ablah House in Wichita, is nominated for its unique architectural design and its association with the Ablahs, a prominent Wichita family.





Left to right, Eagles Lodge #132, Wichita; Parsons Katy Hospital, Parsons; Burr House, Dodge City.

Eagles Lodge #132 – Wichita, Sedgwick County

The Eagles Lodge #132 building, located at 200 and 202 South Emporia, has a rich social history associated with the Eagles fraternal organization and a long-time Wichita funerary business. It is being nominated to the National Register for its social history and for its architectural significance as a good local example of the Beaux Arts style on an early 20th century building. The building was constructed in two phases beginning in 1916. The first two-story section, built for a cost of \$11,000, originally housed a grocery store and an Eagles fraternal lodge. At the time of its dedication on November 29, 1916, the lodge consisted of a “large lodge room, a smoking room, a women’s rest room and a kitchen.” The Eagles held regular meetings at this building on Tuesday nights, but by 1927 the lodge was no longer listed in the city directory at this location. Historic research and use of space indicates that a 1921 addition, built of reinforced concrete with brick facing, was constructed for \$19,550 with a new tenant in mind. The Flanagan-Bourman Funeral Home occupied the first floor of the addition, where they continued business until 1986.

Parsons Katy Hospital – Parsons, Labette County

The Katy Hospital, located at 400 Katy Avenue, was among approximately 40 major railroad hospitals nationwide operated by nearly 20 different railroad companies. Four of these hospitals, including the Parsons Katy Hospital, were located in Kansas. The other three Kansas railroad hospitals, operated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, were located in Ottawa, Mulvane, and Topeka. The Parsons hospital was constructed in 1922 under the auspices of the St. Louis-based Missouri-Kansas-Texas (Katy) Railroad Employees’ Hospital Association. This association organized in 1913 and operated the Parsons hospital until its closing in 1985. Dallas architects Robertson and Griesenbeck designed the hospital in the popular Colonial Revival style and incorporated elements that were emerging in modern hospital design. A nurse’s home was added

to the site in 1927, and it was designed to be a relatively small-scale Colonial Revival building to convey the appearance of a single-family residence. In 1967 an addition was added to the hospital building. The Labette County Medical Center purchased the site and continues to operate the Katy Clinic in the 1967 addition. Plans are being developed to rehabilitate the hospital building and former nurses’ quarters. The two buildings are being nominated to the National Register for their architectural significance as good local examples of the Colonial Revival style and for their association with early 20th century health care.

Burr House – Dodge City, Ford County

Built in 1927, the residence located at 603 West Spruce is being nominated to the National Register for its architectural significance as a good local example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style and for its associations with successful Dodge City businessman and real estate developer Hiram Burr. Considering his ancestral ties to Aaron Burr and New York, it is fitting that Hiram chose the Dutch Colonial Revival style for his new home. This style was inspired by the simple buildings constructed by Dutch immigrants who settled in New York’s Hudson River Valley. Interest in Colonial traditions swelled after Philadelphia’s 1876 Centennial Exposition and the associated restoration of Independence Hall. Approximately 10 percent of Colonial Revival homes have gambrel roofs and, thereby, fall into the category of Dutch Colonial Revival. Unlike most examples with one gambrelled mass, the roof of the Burr House is cross-gambrelled. In addition, unlike most examples found in Kansas, which tend to be frame construction, the Burr House was constructed of brick. The home is situated on a sizable lot just blocks northwest of downtown Dodge City on Boot Hill. The home’s design conforms to the terrain of Boot Hill, which slopes downward from north to south. The current owners operate a bed and breakfast out of the home.

Buffalo Hotel – Garden City, Finney County

Located at 111-117 Grant Avenue, the Buffalo Hotel is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance as a good local example of commercial Italianate architecture and for its association with town founder Charles Jones. Jones was a driving force behind Garden City's early success and developed the Buffalo Hotel in 1886 to promote the town as a thriving and growing center. Garden City had only one hotel prior to 1886 – a house that had been converted from the home of William Fulton into the "Garden City Hotel" or "Occidental Hotel." Jones' new Buffalo Hotel provided additional housing to transients, offered a meeting place for locals, and attracted newcomers. The hotel was part of Jones' effort to focus the community's commercial activity along Grant Avenue. Jones opened an adjacent commercial block in October 1885 and soon thereafter completed the Buffalo Hotel. To design both buildings, Jones hired architects J. H. Stevens and C. L. Thompson of Topeka. They also designed Carter's stone block, the county courthouse, the Southard Block, and the Stevens Block. Ironically, Stevens and Thompson also designed the Windsor Hotel, the building commissioned by Jones' rival that put the Buffalo Hotel out of business.

Hotel Dale – Coffeyville, Montgomery County

Built in 1924, the six-story Hotel Dale located at 206 West 8th was Coffeyville's tallest building and served as a first-class business hotel. Just nine years earlier, the town's 54-room Eldridge Hotel was razed creating a demand for hotel space in the subsequent years. The local Chamber of Commerce organized a committee in 1921 that worked for three years to seek outside capital. Plans to attract outside developers failed and the committee looked to the community. Through community-wide

fundraising drives and the help of key businessmen and community leaders, the Hotel Dale became a reality. A. C. Wiser of the Kansas City architectural firm Shepherd and Wiser designed the building in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. Located at one of the "best business corners in Coffeyville," at street-level the building features brick veneered pilasters with ornamented terra cotta columns delineating each storefront bay. Wiser utilized the building's height to accentuate the Coffeyville brick; the entire building is faced in local red brick. The hotel is being nominated to the National Register for its association with community planning and development in early 20th century Coffeyville.

Kinsley Civil War Monument – Hillside Cemetery, Kinsley, Edwards County

Kinsley craftsman and Civil War veteran David A. Lester created Kinsley's Civil War Monument in 1917. Located in Hillside Cemetery, the concrete sculpture is one of only three known multi-figure Civil War monuments in Kansas. The others are the Sedgwick County Soldiers and Sailors Monument (1913) in Wichita and the Soldiers and Sailors Monument (1918) in Hutchinson, and both are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Large multi-figure Civil War monuments like these are most often made of stone, and, because of the cost to build them, are generally found in more prosperous metropolitan areas. With no known formal art training, Lester's creation made of concrete is truly vernacular and unique. Lester alone designed and executed this hand-built monument at the age of 74. Built for a cost of \$1,100, the monument was officially unveiled on Memorial Day in 1917. This handmade "grassroots" memorial sculpture fits within the greater national trend of memorialization in that it is dedicated to the "common soldier and sailor" rather

Left to right, Buffalo Hotel, Garden City; Hotel Dale, Coffeyville; Kinsley Civil War Monument, Hillside Cemetery, Kinsley.





Left to right, Lowell Elementary School, Kansas City; Wilmer House, Winfield.

than military generals or political leaders. Kansas Historical Society Archeologist Randall M. Thies published an article in *Kansas History* in 1999 about the Kinsley monument, its method of construction, and its creator entitled, “Civil War Valor in Concrete: David A. Lester and the Kinsley Civil War Monument.” This monument is being nominated to the National Register for its artistic significance.

Lowell Elementary School – Kansas City, Wyandotte County

Lowell Elementary School is located in the Riverview Neighborhood at 1040 Orville Avenue and is being nominated for its architectural significance as a Classical Revival-style school designed by prominent architect William W. Rose. The school's original eight classrooms were built in 1898, but a Rose-designed addition in 1905 unified the façade. He also consulted on a 1922 addition to the building. Common features of the Classical Revival style evident on the Lowell school include pediments, pilasters, engaged columns with decorative capitals, and cornice line dentils. Beaux Arts features include ballustraded windowsills above the entrances and arched windows. Named in honor of poet James Russell Lowell, students in grades one through seven attended Lowell Elementary School until 1980 when it was used as a warehouse. The building is being rehabilitated for use as apartments. Rose's other Kansas City-area designs include the Carnegie Library (demolished in 1966), the Kansas City High School (later named Wyandotte High School, destroyed by fire in 1934), Whittier Elementary School, Dunbar Elementary School, Hawthorne Elementary School, and Memorial Hall.

Wilmer House – Winfield, Cowley County

Located east of downtown on Winfield's main east-west thoroughfare, this large Craftsman-style house is being nominated to the National Register for its architectural significance and its association with Dr. F. M. Wilmer, a prominent local physician. Wilmer graduated from Chicago's College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1896 and moved to Winfield in 1903 where he limited his practice to the eye, ear, nose, and throat. The Cowley County Medical Society recognized him for his 50 years of medical practice in 1946.

Dr. Wilmer was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the First Methodist Church, the county and state medical societies, and the American Medical Association. The house and rear garage at 1310 East 9th were built for Wilmer and his family in 1917. The house utilizes a simple form with natural materials while displaying elements of Craftsman influence in the use of triangular brackets along the roofline, large square columns on the porch, wide overhanging eaves, and built-in interior features. The Wilmer family resided in this house for 47 years – from 1917 – 1964. The house remains a single-family private residence.

Saint Michael School and Convent – Collyer, Trego County

The Saint Michael Catholic Parish of Collyer traces its roots to the late 1870s when the town's first settlers arrived. There is some dispute as to when the first church building was erected, but church records note the first baptism took place on December 10, 1884. A large stone church was erected in 1909 and was replaced by the current stone church that was built in 1942. Under the direction of Father Michael Dreiling, parish leaders hired C. C. Smith of Salina to design the school building. Site preparation for the school's construction began in the fall of 1916, and the building was dedicated the following year. The church struggled, however, to retain teachers at Saint Michael School, primarily

Saint Michael School, Collyer.





Left, Constitution Hall, Topeka.

Below: Kansas Soldiers' Home Cemetery, Fort Dodge.

because the living arrangements called for the Sisters to live on the school's third floor. Almost immediately the parish leaders began planning for the construction of a convent. The two-story brick convent was erected between the school and the church in 1925. Several Sisters of Saint Joseph of Concordia arrived in the fall of 1926 to teach at the school. The two Saint Michael buildings compliment one another architecturally. They are made of the same red brick and feature a similar square block form with a hipped roof. The school includes limestone and brick accents that provide a more sophisticated appearance, while the convent is more simply styled to resemble a residence of the period. As was typical of schools of the period, the Saint Michael School featured a symmetrical façade with a central entrance as the dominant architectural expression. The school's Craftsman characteristics are primarily reflected in the building's form, low roof pitch, and third-story dormers. Similarly, the convent features a low-pitched roof and includes subtle expressions of the Craftsman era including exposed rafter tails and multi-light wood windows. The Saint Michael School and convent, located at 700-704 Ainslie Avenue, are being nominated for their architectural significance as good local examples of the Craftsman style and for their association with local parochial education.

Constitution Hall, Topeka – Topeka, Shawnee County

Built in 1855 and located at 427-429 S. Kansas Avenue, Constitution Hall, Topeka is being nominated to the National Register for its association with the 1850s Free State constitutional movement in Kansas. Although it features a front façade added in the early 20th century, this two-story territorial period building is largely constructed of native limestone and features a vernacular method of construction prevalent during this period. It is historically significant for its association with events in the Kansas Territory, from 1854 when this land was opened to U.S. settlement, to 1861 at Kansas' statehood and the beginning of the Civil War. Shortly after the United States opened the Kansas Territory, the antislavery "Topeka Constitution" was written and approved in Constitution Hall. The first of the Kansas constitutions, this document was rejected by the Southern-dominated Congress and thereby not accepted by the appointed federal officials of the Kansas Territory. Nevertheless, it set the course for the Wyandotte

Constitution under which Kansas entered the Union in 1861. The building served other functions dedicated to the antislavery cause. It was a storage place for firearms, the boxes of Beecher's "Bibles," which were in reality rifles to aid in the Free State cause. It was used in the support of a chief fugitive escape route northward. Plans for the building include restoration and interpretation.

Kansas Soldiers' Home Cemetery – Fort Dodge, Ford County

The Kansas Soldiers' Home Cemetery, located at 11560 Highway 400, is the final resting place of veterans, spouses, and civilians from the Civil War, Indian Wars, Mexican War, Spanish American War, World War I, World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam War eras. The cemetery was approved for listing in the Register of Historic Kansas Places for its association with the Kansas Soldiers' Home and for its reflection of local social history. The cemetery occupies three acres of land and is divided into three sections: Civil War, Spanish American War, and World War sections. The land includes hundreds of headstones, two outbuildings, two monuments, two park benches, a flagpole, wrought iron gate and fencing along the highway, and a sandstone wall surrounding the remainder of the cemetery. The headstones, which are arranged in east-west rows, include both government issued and handmade markers. In January 1890 Fort Dodge was deeded to the State of Kansas for use as a soldiers' home. The first three veterans were admitted to the Soldiers' Home on February 7, 1890. Most of them were Civil War veterans, while others were veterans of the Mexican and Indian Wars. Eventually, dependents and relatives of veterans were admitted, along with Confederate and African American veterans. Due to the passing of the residents at the Soldiers' Home, along with their dependents, a need for a cemetery arose. Many veterans from the Soldiers' Home who passed away while in residence had made previous arrangements to be interred at the Soldiers' Home Cemetery. The government purchased modest headstones for the graves of all pensioned soldiers; however, relatives were expected to mark the graves of others.



Register of Historic Kansas Places Listing

The Register of Historic Kansas Places is the state's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. All Kansas properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places are also listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places; however, the state register also recognizes properties that are significant to our state's heritage yet do not meet National Register eligibility standards. Listing in the state register can qualify a property for certain state-funded financial incentives, such as rehabilitation grants and tax credits.

Ranson Hotel – Medora, Reno County

Located at 4918 E. Main, the Ranson Hotel is a two-story wood-frame building constructed in 1905 and adapted in the 1920s to accommodate a service station drive-through. The building was approved for listing in the Register of Historic Kansas Places for its role in the growth and development of Medora. The building housed the first business in Medora Junction, platted in 1905 and housed subsequent businesses, including a service station and grocery store that illustrate Medora's evolution from a railroad town to a highway town. In the late 1800s, the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway (Frisco), a line that provided regional service to the Ozarks and Southern Plains, made plans to construct a new rail line through the area. The line would run southeast to northwest, perpendicular to the Rock Island line. Because passing through Medora, which then lay northeast of the Little Arkansas River, would have required multiple river crossings, the railroad chose to bypass the community, instead crossing the Rock Island line on property owned by William H. Ranson. When the Frisco was built, the Rock Island Railway announced plans to relocate its depot to the junction of the two rail lines, southwest of Medora. In October 1905 William and Mary Ranson, then owners of the land surrounding the new rail intersection, filed a plat for Medora Junction, a new town to be located west of the junction of the two rail lines, across the Rock Island tracks from the moved depot. They actively developed the new town, building its first hotel and grocery store. The Ransons placed their new hotel at the prime junction of Main Street and the Rock Island rail line, across the street from the depot. The later expansion of K-61 was a mixed blessing for Medora Junction. Although it provided important highway access, it required the demolition of an entire block of Medora. As a result, the Ranson Hotel is the only remaining original commercial building of Medora Junction.



Ranson Hotel in Medora and Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church near Ellinwood.

Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church – Ellinwood vicinity, Barton County

Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church is located five miles north of Ellinwood in Barton County. The building was approved for listing in the Register of Historic Kansas Places for its architectural significance. Built in 1892, Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church is an example of a Gothic-influenced gable-front, two-story brick building. It exhibits the characteristic centered gable front entrance on the west elevation and five Gothic-influenced stained glass windows on the side elevations. A semicircular apse is located on the rear elevation. The parish traces its roots back to a June 4, 1875 Mass at the home of William Kliesen. The parish grew quickly and by 1891 had outgrown its wood frame building. Bishop John J. Hennessy dedicated the new brick church building and celebrated the first Mass on May 17, 1892. The parish closed in 1986, and the Saints Peter and Paul Heritage Association now maintains the property. A tornado struck the property on May 4, 2007, and the church sustained the loss of the bell tower and steeple and a significant amount of damage to the roof and interior ceiling. The owners have since capped the bell tower and are in the process of repairing the interior.

Multiple Property Documentation Forms

The board approved three National Register multiple property documentation forms, which are designed to streamline the method of organizing information collected in historic resource surveys and research for future National Register listing and preservation planning purposes. The form facilitates the evaluation of individual properties by comparing them with resources that share similar physical characteristics and historical associations. Information common to the group of properties is presented in the historic context, while information specific to each individual building, site, district, structure, or object is placed on an individual registration form. These three documents contain only the cover form and historic context. No individual properties have yet been nominated as part of these documents.

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Residential Resources of Manhattan – Manhattan, Riley County

This document is based on information resulting from two field surveys initiated by the City of Manhattan and extensive archival research. The document includes four associated historic contexts: (1) Development of Manhattan: 1855-1945; (2) Late 19th and Early 20th Century Development Patterns: 1855-1940; (3) the Evolution of Residential Architecture in Manhattan: 1855-1940; and (4) Architects, Builders, and Craftsmen in Manhattan: 1844-1940. This history of Manhattan discusses the development of the city's residential neighborhoods, reveals patterns in architectural styles and trends, and includes a list of associated property types and registration requirements. This document was partially funded by a Historic Preservation Fund grant through the Kansas Historical Society in partnership with the City of Manhattan.

Late 19th Century Vernacular Stone Houses of Manhattan – Manhattan, Riley County

This document is also based on information resulting from two field surveys initiated by the City of Manhattan and extensive archival research. The abundance of historic stone houses in Manhattan revealed the need for the development of a history relating to this more specific property type. The document includes three associated historic contexts: (1) 19th Century Development of Manhattan: 1855-1900; (2) The Evolution of Residential Architecture in Manhattan: 1855-1900; and (3) Late 19th Century Vernacular Stone Houses in Manhattan: 1855-1900. Discussion of the city's development includes key information about early architects and builders in Manhattan and their use of limestone to erect residences. This study of stone houses reveals patterns in architectural style, common forms, and trends in changes and modifications to the buildings. A list of associated property types and registration requirements is included. This document was partially funded

by a Historic Preservation Fund grant through the Kansas Historical Society in partnership with the City of Manhattan.

Designs of Architects William Pratt Feth & Myron Kauffman Feth in Leavenworth, Kansas, ca. 1895-1942 – Leavenworth, Leavenworth County

This document is based on archival research and a field survey of known Feth-designed properties. This document is a unique product in that it is the first in Kansas recognizing the contributions of a particular architect or firm to his community. Most multiple property documents are specific to property types like theaters, residences, schools, or bridges. This father and son designed more than 60 buildings in Leavenworth from 1895 – 1942. Their work included such landmarks as the Leavenworth County Courthouse, the Leavenworth City Hall, and the original Leavenworth High School. The document includes three associated historic contexts: (1) The Designs of William P. Feth, ca. 1895-1919; (2) The Designs of Feth and Feth, 1920-1930; and (3) The Designs of Myron K. Feth, 1931-1942. A list of known Feth-designed properties, associated property types, and registration requirements is included. The survey of Feth-designed properties and this document were partially funded by a Historic Preservation Fund grant through the Kansas Historical Society in partnership with the City of Leavenworth and the Preservation Alliance of Leavenworth.

**For additional information on the
National Register program, contact the
State Historic Preservation Office at
785-272-8681, ext. 240, or
visit kshs.org.**

PARTNERSHIP HISTORIC SITES PROGRAM:

New Opportunities for Historic Properties in Kansas

by Kristen Johnston

State Tax Credit Reviewer and National Register Historian

The 2007 Kansas legislative session brought about some positive changes and new opportunities for historic preservation in Kansas. As previously reported, the legislature increased the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit percentage rate from 25 percent to 30 percent for projects undertaken on buildings owned by IRS certified 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations. The same legislation also created a new program aimed at promoting and preserving historic and cultural sites across Kansas. For 2008 the Partnership Historic Sites program will be available to assist qualified organizations in fundraising for necessary repairs, improvements, and special programs.

The new Partnership Historic Sites Tax Credit program utilizes state income tax credits in a different manner than the existing State Rehabilitation Tax Credit program. Organizations may use these tax credits for the purpose of restoration, preservation, or operation of the site or the establishment or maintenance of an endowment. An approved Partnership Historic Site may submit an application requesting a specific amount of tax credits from a \$200,000 pool that is allocated to the program each state fiscal year (July 1 – June 30 of the following year).

This program has specific criteria for eligibility. To qualify for the Partnership Historic Sites Program a site must:

1. Be listed in the National Register of Historic Places or the Register of Historic Kansas Places
2. Be owned or operated by a public entity or an organization that is an IRS certified 501(c)(3) non-profit.
3. Be open to the public (or have the potential to be open to the public) at least 500 hours a year.
4. Be operated for the purpose of educating the public about a specific aspect of Kansas or United States history.

If a site meets these four criteria, the organization must first apply to become a Partnership Historic Site and then may apply for Historic Sites Tax Credits. Applications are divided into two sections. Section One is an application to become a Partnership



The guard house at Fort Hays State Historic Site is one of the many buildings eligible for this program.

Historic Site. This section requires some basic information about the site, as well as information about operations and future goals. Section Two is the application for the actual Historic Sites Tax Credits. This section asks for details of the planned fundraising efforts and the ultimate use of the funds raised.

These tax credits are competitive and are awarded by the Partnership Historic Sites Committee, which is appointed by the governor and members of the legislature. If the committee awards
(Continued on page 16)

Partnership Historic Sites Program: New Opportunities for Historic Properties in Kansas

Continued from page 15

credits to an applicant site, those tax credits may be distributed to people who make donations to the Partnership Historic Site. Donors can receive state income tax credits equal to 50 percent of their donations of \$1,000 or more. Donors may not receive more than \$2,500 in credits per calendar year although they may donate more than \$5,000 per year to a qualifying Partnership Historic Site.

This program will be a very effective fundraising tool for different aspects of historic site administration, not just repairs and rehabilitation of the physical buildings. Funds raised through this program may be used for general operations of the site, for hiring staff, for creating new displays or updating existing exhibits, for creating an endowment for the site, or for other purposes that promote Kansas or United States history.

We are compiling a list of properties that are eligible to apply for Partnership Historic Site status. If you think your property may qualify, please contact our office at 785-272-8681, ext. 240, or email cultural_resources@kshs.org. Information sessions on

the Partnership Historic Sites Program will be available during our Statewide Historic Preservation Conference to be held April 24-26, 2008, in Hutchinson.



Goodnow House State Historic Site, Manhattan.

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Be on the Lookout for the **Past-O-Rama!**

by Kimberly Smith
Grants Reviewer

The 2008 State Historic Preservation Conference being held in Hutchinson is a fun-filled time encompassing preservation issues. This year's theme, "Past-O-Rama: Green Light for Preservation" focuses on "recent past" preservation as well as "green" and sustainability issues for buildings.

From National Register eligibility and documentation to rehabilitation and reuse, Post-World War II buildings (from atomic ranches to roadside motels), are posing new and exciting challenges for preservationists, developers, and homeowners. In conjunction, the issue of efficiency and historic buildings has become a concern with energy costs rising. The conference topic is meant to express how preservation and conservation go hand-in-hand and topics to be discussed will reflect this.

Sessions will include topics on "green" issues relating to preservation, hands-on workshops, and roadside architecture

that discuss our recent past. The conference will also feature informational sessions on SHPO programs. Look for entertaining activities, such as tours and receptions, to enjoy while attending the conference.

Save the date to attend the State Historic Preservation Conference, April 24 –26, 2008, in Hutchinson! Check our website, kshs.org/resource/preservationconf.htm, for updates on registration and event brochures. See you there!



KATP Field School Will Uncover New Information at Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site

By Virginia A. Wulfsuhle
Kansas Historical Society Public Archeologist

Participants in the 2008 Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school will have a rare opportunity to excavate at a National Historic Landmark in a spectacular setting. The Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site sits on the bluffs overlooking the Republican River in Republic County. From May 31 – June 15, 2008, the KATP field school will recover new and valuable information about this fortified village that was occupied by the Kitkahahki band of the Pawnee tribe in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The 2008 KATP field school involves collaboration among the Kansas Historical Society (KSHS), Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA), and University of Kansas (KU). Dr. Mary J. Adair (Associate Curator of Archaeology, KU Center for Archaeological Research), Dr. Donna C. Roper, and Dr. Jack L. Hofman (Associate Professor of Anthropology at KU) will be the co-principal investigators. Dr. Roper will serve as the field director, assisted by KSHS staff. Students enrolled in KU's Kansas Archaeological Field School will join the KATP field school for about 10 days.

Site 14RP1 is known as the Kansas Monument Site or Pawnee Indian Village. KSHS owns only part of the site. Possibly one-third to one-half of the site is in a privately owned field to the south that has been farmed and collected for decades. The house remains there likely are destroyed.

Professional archeologists have excavated 11 houses at 14RP1. Carlyle Smith, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Kansas, excavated Houses 1 and 2 in 1949. He also put a trench through one house in the south field. From 1965 – 1967, then-Kansas State

Archeologist Tom Witty excavated Houses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 22, and 23, along with several pit features and some burials. Witty also excavated Houses 24 and 25 in advance of roadwork in 1968.

The interpretive center was built in 1967 over House 5, one of the larger lodge depressions. Inside the museum walls, the excavated floor remains exposed so that visitors can see the burned timbers from the collapsed walls and the postholes in which roof and wall supports once stood. Ashes still remain in



Inside the Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site, the excavated floor remains exposed.

Project Headquarters

The Pike Valley Junior High School in Courtland, a community about 10 miles south of Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site, will be the project headquarters for registration, classes, artifact-processing lab, outdoor camping, and perhaps some evening programs. Details will be included in the registration packet, which will be available in hard copy and posted on the KSHS web site at kshs.org/resource/katpcurrent.htm around March 1. The packet will contain forms for KAA and/or KSHS, Inc. membership; registration, scheduling, and medical information forms; options for lodging, camping, and food; a map of pertinent project locations; a list of recommended equipment; instructions for enrollment in formal classes; details about the KAA certification program; and a schedule of accompanying activities.



During the 1965 field season at 14RP1, this crew member unearthed a complete pottery jar, decorated with incised lines, in House 3.

Registration forms submitted by May 2 qualify for a participation fee of \$20 for KAA and KHS members and \$80 for nonmembers. After May 2, the participation fee increases to \$30 for members and \$90 for nonmembers.

Although field and laboratory activities continue without stopping for the 16-day period, volunteers may participate for a single day or the entire time. Participants must be at least 10 years of age, and those younger than 14 must plan to work with a parent or other sponsoring adult at all times. A legally responsible adult must accompany participants between 14 and 18 years of age.

The sponsoring organizations do not discriminate on the basis of disability in admission to, access to, or operation of their programs; please make prior arrangements to accommodate individuals with disabilities or special needs with the KSHS Public Archeologist at 785-272-8681, ext. 266.

the hearth, and on the floor are stone, bone, and metal tools that were left behind when the lodge was abandoned. Surrounding the museum are surface features, including 21 lodges, numerous storage pits and borrow areas, and partial remains of a fortification wall around the village. A walkway winds among these features, and they are marked with informational signs. In 1901, when people still thought that this village was the one visited by Pike in 1806, a large granite monument to the event was unveiled. This marker was damaged by a tornado in 2004, but it now is historically significant in itself and has been reset.

Few reports of the previous excavations have been written. Smith (1949, 1950a, 1950b) and Witty (1968) provided brief reports of their work. Roger Grange (1968) included 14RP1 shards in his extensive study of Pawnee pottery, and Ricky Roberts (1978) dealt with all classes of artifacts from Houses 1

and 2 but with only the pottery from Houses 3-7 and 24-25 in his 1978 KU Master's thesis.

New investigations will focus on contemporary and innovative research topics. Applications of new recovery and documentation methods will enable re-evaluation and enhancement of existing interpretations of the site without disturbing the parts of the site that are currently interpreted for the public. A team of professional archeologists and graduate and undergraduate students will analyze the artifact assemblages and will collectively provide a comprehensive report on the existing collections and those recovered by the 2008 excavations.

The 2008 KATP field school with address:

- Houses and other features.** No house depressions are visible in the southern end of the state-owned portion of the site. According to oral history, this area was being plowed when, in

an effort to protect the site, local resident Elizabeth Johnson made the farmer stop (see page 21). A geophysical survey, conducted in August 2007, detected the presence of at least one house. Probing revealed a hearth in the center of this anomaly, further suggesting that a previously unknown house once stood here. Two other anomalies may be houses, but their geophysical signatures are not clear. The field school will excavate part of the newly discovered house.

2. Subsistence. Pawnee subsistence is not well studied.

Ethnographic records for the Pawnee and other village tribes provide numerous descriptions of seasonally alternating bison hunting and maize-based agriculture. Recovery methods from early archeological projects were unsystematic, leading to biased recovery of both animal bone and plant remains. Further, much of the bone and botanical materials that were collected remain unanalyzed. While masses of maize have been recovered, seeds of smaller native domesticates might not have been collected in numbers that represent their relative contribution to the diet. The 2008 fieldwork will use fine scale data recovery techniques, including soil flotation and water screening, that will ensure retrieval of significant small objects (small faunal remains, seeds, and other plant parts) and thus enhance understanding of Pawnee economy.

3. Trade and Interaction. The late 18th and early 19th centuries were a dynamic period in Pawnee history. Direct contact with Euroamericans was becoming more regular and changing in character and intensity. Botanical remains, faunal remains, stone artifacts, ceramic artifacts, metal artifacts, beads, and other Euroamerican materials from 14RP1 will yield insights into the nature and overall character of cultural change during this period of Pawnee history. The findings of the 2008 field investigations will be compared to earlier investigations at the site.

4. Chronology. Dates between 1750 – 1833 have been proposed for the occupation of 14RP1, and some researchers see evidence of two discrete occupations within the general time period. Documentary evidence shows that the

Kitkahahki were in the Republican River valley from an undetermined and undocumented time prior to 1777 to about 1800, then again from about 1806 – 1810, and finally from about 1823 – 1833. It is highly likely that 14RP1 was occupied for all or part of the 1777 – 1800 period, but a goal of the 2008 fieldwork is to determine if it also was occupied later. Microstratigraphy will be assessed for insights into use or reuse of living areas. Archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochronology, trade goods, and native ceramics, individually and together, should produce a better site chronology than presently exists.

5. Structure of Pawnee society. Pawnee sites are much more common in Nebraska than in Kansas. Study of 14RP1, located on the southern edge of the Pawnee territory, has the potential to establish a baseline that can be compared with other cultures, such as the Little River focus of the Great Bend aspect, the 18th-century Wichita villages in north-central Oklahoma, and the Pawnee villages in Nebraska.

From 1965 – 1967, then-Kansas State Archeologist Tom Witty excavated Houses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 22, and 23, along with several pit features and some burials.



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The Kansas Monument Site Ignites the “War between Nebraska and Kansas”

In 1875 area residents Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson asserted that this site in Republic County, Kansas, was the location of the Pawnee village visited by Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike and a 21-member expedition sent by President Thomas Jefferson to explore the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red Rivers in Louisiana Territory. Eventually the Johnsons purchased the site, and in 1899 they gave 11 acres to the state. The Kansas Historical Society fenced six acres and in 1901 erected a granite monument commemorating the Pike visit; thus, the site has since been known as the Kansas Monument Site.

In 1906 and again in 1933, large anniversary celebrations were held, praising the fact that Kansas was the location of the first United States flag raising in this region. Nevertheless, there were others who questioned Kansas' claim to the Pike-Pawnee village. Among these was A. T. Hill, a pioneering amateur archeologist in Nebraska, who had lived in Kansas and had attended the dedication

ceremony for the monument in Republic County. In 1923 he found a site in Webster County, Nebraska, that, because of topography and ground surface features, he felt was the true location of the village. He excavated an Indian burial that contained a Spanish-manufactured bridal bit and spur. In 1925 Hill purchased the Nebraska Pawnee village site with the intention of preserving the remaining archeological evidence. In that same year the Nebraska Historical Society made known its findings regarding the Hill site to the Kansas Historical Society. This set off the “War between Nebraska and Kansas.” Both societies published reports to advance

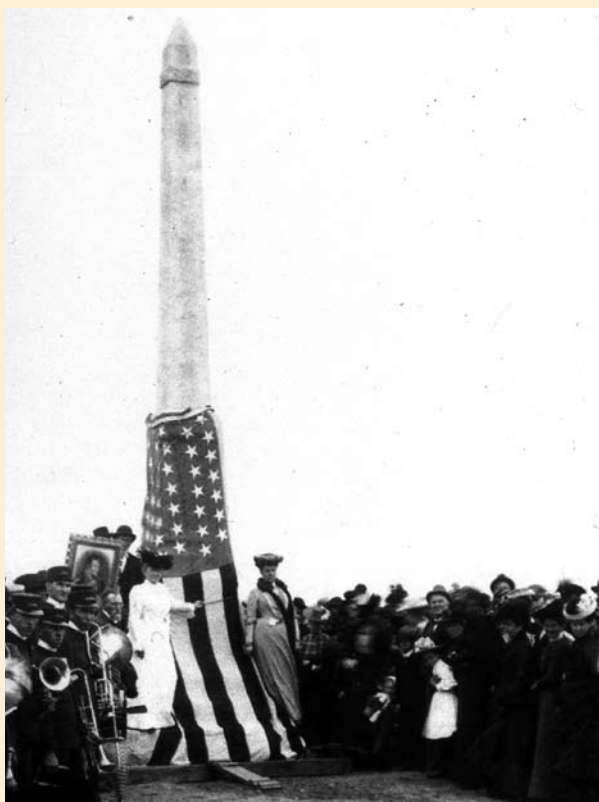
their views. Sadly, while the controversy raged, the Monument Site fell into decrepitude. The fence rusted away or was knocked down by the neighbor's cattle, and even the foundation of the monument itself crumbled. George Lamb, another Nebraska amateur, excavated at the site, apparently without the authorization of the Kansas Historical Society.

In 1936 Waldo Wedel (1936:33-35) of the Smithsonian Institution published his opinion on the Indian village controversy. “That it [the Kansas Monument Site] is the site visited by Pike in 1806 seems highly improbable, as it tallies in nowise with the journals and map of the expedition ... There can be little doubt that this [the Hill Site] is the Pawnee village visited by Pike in the summer of 1806; it coincides in every respect with both the descriptions in the journal and the map of the expedition.”

State Archeologist Tom Witty agreed with Wedel's assessment that the Kansas Monument Site is not the Pike-Pawnee village. He pointed out that the bluff-top location

and earthen fortification wall indicate that the Pawnee were facing increased warfare with other tribes. Such territorial pressure did not occur until white settlement years later than the Pike expedition. Furthermore, the amount of the Euro-American trade goods found at the Kansas Monument Site also suggests a later date than that of the Hill Site.

As a rather unfortunate footnote, the Hill Site in Nebraska, which was the village that Pike visited and was designated as a National Historic Landmark, is presently under cultivation and has little to display for its part in American history.



A large crowd attended the 1901 ceremony where the granite obelisk was unveiled at the Pawnee village site, thereafter known as the Kansas Monument Site.

Classes

The field school will offer a number of formal classes that can be taken to earn college credit through Emporia State University or simply to learn more about a particular topic. The lineup of classes is given below.

Archeological Fieldwork

Instructor: Kansas Historical Society Archeological Staff

In this field/laboratory course students receive on-the-job training by direct participation in site survey/excavation and artifact processing.

Instruction will be given concerning the survey techniques, excavation methods (including use of hand tools, removal and preservation of archeological materials, and record keeping), and laboratory procedures. A total of 40 hours of work is necessary to complete the course; up to 20 of these hours can be spent in the field laboratory. To allow for possible rain days, students would be wise to start work on the first day of the project and continue until they have completed 40 hours.

Basic Laboratory Techniques

Dates: June 2-6, 8 a.m. – 12 noon

Instructors: Chris Garst, Lab Archeologist, Kansas Historical Society; and Mary Conrad, Kansas

Anthropological Association

This class will combine lecture and hands-on experience to teach the basic procedures for processing archeological specimens. Cleaning and sorting artifacts, preserving fragile materials, labeling specimens, preparing a descriptive catalog, and determining proper collections storage and maintenance will be covered. If circumstances allow, the proper cleaning, sorting, and cataloging of flotation materials will also be undertaken. Class size is limited to 16.

Archeological Site Survey

Dates: June 2-6, 1-5 p.m.

Instructor: Don Rowilson, Site Director, Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Site, Kansas Historical Society

The survey class provides an introduction to the methods used in the finding and recording of archeological sites. Instruction pertaining to the identification of cultural materials, basic map reading, topographic interpretation, and filling out KSHS site forms will be combined with field activities.

Paleoethnobotany

Dates: June 7-11, 8 a.m.-12 noon

Instructor: Dr. Mary Adair, Associate Curator of Archaeology, Archaeological Research Center, University of Kansas

The paleoethnobotany class will provide an introduction to the methods and theories of this specialized study in archeology. Field techniques for data recovery will be reviewed with a focus on flotation. Students will follow samples from the site, through the flotation process, to the laboratory for sorting and identification, and will consider the use of these materials in interpretation. Students will be introduced to terminology used in the identification and description of plants and their archeological remains.

Surveying Historic Buildings

Dates: June 7-11, 1-5 p.m.

Instructor: SHPO staff, Kansas Historical Society

Conducting survey to identify historic buildings in a local area is a process not unlike that of surveying for archeological sites. Using Republic County as an example, the instructor from the State Historic Preservation Office will lead the class through the process of identifying the study area, recognizing and identifying historic buildings, and documenting structures.

Please send me a registration packet for the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school, May 31- June15, 2008, in Republic County.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone number _____

Email address _____

Number of individuals in party _____

Geoarcheology

Dates: June 12-13, 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Instructor: Dr. Rolfe Mandel, Director of Odyssey Archaeological Research Program, Department of Anthropology and Geological Survey, University of Kansas

This will be an intensive, two-day presentation of the theory and methods of geoarcheological research. Geoarcheologists study the evolution of the landscape and the effects of geologic processes on archeological deposits. Dr. Mandel has done extensive work in Kansas, developing an understanding of how the landscape has evolved in order to predict where deeply buried archeological deposits are to be found. Much of his research has focused on Paleoindian geoarcheology and the peopling of the Americas.



Carthalite, pigmented cast stone, is a unique feature for Wichita and for Kansas architecture. Above, close-up of carthalite; North Riverside Park comfort station, Wichita; below, Kansas Aviation Museum, Wichita.



Preservation News

The Fall 2007 issue of *American Bungalow* magazine features an article entitled “Carthalite: Wichita’s Beautiful Concrete.” Barbara Hammond of the Wichita Historic Preservation Office wrote the article about the unique architectural feature that is thus far only found in and around Wichita. Carthalite is a pigmented cast stone often used as a decorative element in several of Wichita’s commercial and public buildings built from the 1920s to the 1940s. The company that developed and sold Carthalite, the Cement Stone and Supply Company, was founded in Wichita in 1905. They made cast stone and sold other building supplies but it wasn’t until the 1920s when the prosperity of the decade reached Wichita, that the company began to experiment with different colors and pigments and as a result created Carthalite. It was billed as “a cheaper and more durable alternative to glazed terra cotta.” It utilized colored glass and mineral pigments to tint the cast concrete. Carthalite was used in murals, sculptures, moldings, cornices, and many other decorative exterior building elements. It has resulted in striking color that has lasted in the Wichita built landscape for many years.

Very few examples of Carthalite have been found outside of Wichita, making Carthalite a unique feature for Wichita and for Kansas architecture.

To read the full article and see examples of buildings with Carthalite details see:

“Carthalite: Wichita’s Beautiful Concrete”

***American Bungalow* magazine**

Fall 2007, Issue 55, p. 55.



Happenings in Kansas

**Kansas Museum of History – *Backward Glance:*
*Images from Marshall County***

Photo exhibit in the special gallery

January 11 – February 24, 2008

6425 SW 6th Avenue, Topeka

information@kshs.org

Marysville photographer Omar Hawkins captured everyday images from life in the 1920s and 1930s in Marshall County. Join us to catch a glimpse of his work during this limited-run exhibit in our special gallery.

Kansas Historical Society – “Old Ironsides” Across the Nation

February 2 – 3, 2008

6425 SW 6th Avenue, Topeka

information@kshs.org

The crew of USS Constitution and the USS Constitution Museum staff are bringing a replica of the 1812 gun deck to Topeka! Join us for gun drills and hands-on exhibits during this weekend of free family fun.

Constitution Hall

Bleeding Kansas 2008 Programs

February 3, 10, 17, & 14, 2008 • 2 p.m.

319 Elmore, Lecompton • consthall@kshs.org

Pawnee Indian Museum

Winter Video Series

February 3 & 10, 2008 • 2 p.m.

480 Pawnee Trail, Republic • piv@kshs.org

The Great American West is the topic of this season's videos.

Shawnee Indian Mission

Santa Fe Trail Unit

February 15 and March 14, 2008 • 1 – 3 p.m.

3403 West 53rd, Fairway

shawneemission@kshs.org

Part of our continuing educational unit. Fee charged.

Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting

February 23, 2008 • 9 a.m.

Kansas Historical Society Museum Classrooms

6425 SW 6th Avenue, Topeka

information@kshs.org

Kansas Museum of History

Forces of Nature

Exhibit in the special gallery

March 21, 2008 – January 4, 2009

6425 SW 6th Avenue, Topeka

information@kshs.org

State Preservation Conference

April 24 – 26 • Hutchinson



**KANSAS
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